

LAM

In their wailing they shall take up a lamentation for thee, and lament over thee. *Ezek. xxvii. 32.*

Far less I now lament for one whole world
Of wicked sons destroy'd, than I rejoice
For one man found to perfect and to just,
That God vouchsafes to raise another world
From him. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 874.*

TO LAMENT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to sorrow for.

Come, now tow'rd's Chertsey with your holy load,
And still, as you are weary of this weight,
Rest you, while I lament king Henry's corse. *Shakespeare.*

The pair of fates praise;
One pity'd, one condemn'd the woful times,
One laugh'd at follies, one lamented crimes. *Dryden.*

LA'MENT. *n. f.* [lamentum, Latin, from the verb.]
1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries.
Long ere our approaching heard within
Noise, other than the found of dance, or song!
Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage. *Milton.*

The loud laments arise, *Dryden.*
Of one distress'd, and muffled mingled cries.

2. Expression of sorrow.
To add to your laments,
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's hearth,
I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakespeare Henry VI.*

LA'MENTABLE. *adj.* [lamentabilis, Latin; lamentable, French, from lament.]
1. To be lamented; causing sorrow.
The lamentable change is from the best;
The worst returns to laughter. *Shakespeare King Lear.*

2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow.
A lamentable tune is the sweetest music to a woful mind.
The victors to their vessels bear the prize,
And hear behind loud groans, and lamentable cries. *Dryden.*

3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful; deplorable.
This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heavens and them, flies to this lamentable refuge. *Stillingfleet.*

LA'MENTABLY. *adv.* [from lamentable.]
1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully.
The matter in itself lamentable, lamentably expressed by the old prince, greatly moved the two princes to compassion. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. So as to cause sorrow.
Our fortune on the sea is out of breath,
And sinks most lamentably. *Shakespeare Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Pitifully; deplorably.
LA'MENTATION. *n. f.* [lamentatio, Latin.] Expression of sorrow; audible grief.
Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shakespeare R. III.*

His sons buried him, and all Israel made great lamentation for him. *1 Mac. ii. 10.*

LAMEN'TER. *n. f.* [from lament.] He who mourns or laments.
Such a complaint good company must pity, whether they think the lamenter ill or not. *Spektator, No. 429.*

LA'MENTINE. *n. f.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins: the flesh is commonly eaten. *Bailey.*

LA'MINA. *n. f.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.
LA'MINATED. *adj.* [from lamina.] Plated: used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.
From the apposition of different coloured gravel arises, for the most part, the laminated appearance of a stone. *Sharp.*

TO LAMM. *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Di. 1.*

LA'MMAS. *n. f.* [This word is said by Bailey, I know not on what authority, to be derived from a custom, by which the tenants of the archbishop of York were obliged, at the time of mass, on the first of August, to bring a lamb to the altar. In Scotland they are said to wean lambs on this day. It may else be corrupted from lattermath.] The first of August.

In 1578 was that famous lammas day, which buried the reputation of Don John of Austria. *Bacon.*

LAMP. *n. f.* [lampe, French; lampas, Latin.]
1. A light made with oil and a wick.
O thievish night,
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the mistle and lonely traveller?
To the mistle I used spirit of wine instead of oil, and in lamp furnaces I used spirit of wine instead of oil, and with the same flame has melted foliated gold. *Boyle.*

2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.
Thy gentle eyes send forth a quick'ning spirit,
And feed the dying lamp of life within me. *Rowe.*

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Cynthia, fair regent of the night,
O may thy silver lamp from heaven's high bow,
Direct my footsteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*

LA'MPASS. *n. f.* [lampas, French.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, which rises above the teeth. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse posset with the glanders, troubled with the lampas, infected with the fashions. *Shakespeare.*

LA'MBLACK. *n. f.* [lamp and black.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bafon, and as it is furred strike it with a feather into some shell, and grind it with gum water. *Peasam on Drawing.*

LAM'PING. *adj.* [λαμπρύνω.] Shining; sparkling.
Happy lines, on which with starry light
Those lamping eyes will deign sometimes to look. *Spenser.*

LAMPOON. *n. f.* [Bailey derives it from lampoons, a drunken song. It imports, let us drink, from the old French lampier, and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carousals. Trev.] A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform but to vex.
They say my talent is satire; if so, it is a fruitful age: they have fown the dragon's teeth themselves, and it is but just they should reap each other in lampoons. *Dryden.*

Make satire a lampoon. *Pope.*

TO LAMPOON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuse with personal satire.
We are naturally displeased with an unknown critic, as the ladies are with a lampooner, because we are bitten in the dark. *Dryden's En.*

The squibs are those who are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers. *Tatler, N. 88.*

LA'MPREY. *n. f.* [lamprey, French; lamprey, Dutch.]
Many fish much like the eel frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as, the lamprel, lamprey, and lamperne. *Walton.*

LA'MPRON. *n. f.* A kind of sea fish.
These rocks are frequented by lamprons, and greater fishes, that devour the bodies of the drowned. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

LANCE. *n. f.* [lance, French; lancea, Latin.] A long spear, which, in the heroic ages, seems to have been generally thrown from the hand, as by the Indians at this day. In later times the combatants thrust them against each other on horseback.
He carried his lances which were strong, to give a lancelly blow. *Sidney.*

Plate fin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtles breaks:
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it. *Shakespeare.*

They shall hold the bow and the lance. *Jer. l. 42.*

TO LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pierce; to cut.
In fell motion,
With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakespeare.*

In their cruel worship they lance themselves with knives. *Glanville's Scip. c. 16.*

TH' infernal minister advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury lanc'd
Her back, and piercing through her inmost heart,
Drew backward. *Dryden's Theod. and Hongria.*

2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure.
We do lance
Diseases in our bodies. *Shakespeare Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
Than when it bites, but lanceth not the fore. *Shakespeare.*

That differs as far from our usual severities, as the lancing of a physician do from the wounds of an adversary. *D. of Ph.*

Lance the fore,
And cut the head; for till the core is found
The secret vice is fed. *Dryden's Georg. l. 691.*

The shepherd stands,
And when the lancing knife requires his hands,
Vain help, with idle prayers, from heav'n demands. *Dryden.*

LA'NCELY. *adj.* [from lance.] Suitable to a lance. Not in use.

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give a lancelly blow. *Sidney, b. ii.*

LANCEPE'SADE. *n. f.* [lance spezzate, French.] The officer under the corporal: not now in use among us.
To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
Fraught both with east and western prize,
Which, when he had in vain essay'd,
Arm'd like a dapper lancepedade
With Spanish pike, he broach'd a pore. *Cleveland.*

LA'NCETTE. *n. f.* [lancetta, French.] A small pointed surgical instrument.
I gave vent to it by an apertion with a lancet, and discharged white matter.
It differeth from a vein, which in an apparent blue runneth along the body, and if dexterously prick'd with a lancet, emitteth a red drop.
Hippocrates faith, blood-letting should be done with broad lancets.

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lancets or swords, in order to make a large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then was by stabbing or pertusion, as in horses. *Arbutnot on ancient Coins.*

TO LANCH. *v. a.* [lancet, French.] This word is too often written launch: it is only a vocal corruption of lance. To dart; to cast as a lance; to throw; to let fly.
See whose arm can lanch the furer bolt,
And who's the better Jove. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
Unblest to tread that interdicted shore:
When Jove tremendous in the fable deeps,
Launch'd his red lightning at our scatter'd ships. *Pope.*

LANCINATION. *n. f.* [from lancina, Latin.] Tearing; laceration.
TO LANCINATE. *v. a.* [lancina, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LAND. *n. f.* [lans, Gothick, Saxon, and so all the Teutonic dialects.]
1. A country; a region; distinct from other countries.
All the nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood, did overflow all Spain, and quite drowned and washed away whatsoever reliques there were left of the land-bred people. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

What had he done to make him fly the land? *Shakespeare.*

The chief men of the land had great authority; though the government was monarchical, it was not despotic. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Earth; distinct from water.
The princes delighting their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-discipline differed from the land-service, they had pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

He to-night hath boarded a land-carack;
If it prove lawful prize, he's made for ever. *Shakespeare.*

By land they found that huge and mighty country. *Abbot.*

With eleven thousand land-soldiers, and twenty-six ships of war, we within two months have won one town. *Bacon.*

Necessity makes men ingenious and hardy; and if they have but land-room or sea-room, they find supplies for their hunger. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Yet, if thou go'st by land, tho' grief possess
My soul ev'n then, my fears would be the less:
But ah! be warn'd to shun the wat'ry way. *Dryden.*

They turn their heads to sea, their sterns to land,
And greet with greedy joy th' Italian strand. *Dryden.*

I writ not always in the proper terms of navigation, or land-service. *Dryden's Ensis.*

The French are to pay the same duties at the dry ports through which they pass by land-carriage, as we pay upon importation or exportation by sea. *Add. Freeholder.*

The Phoenicians carried on a land-trade to Syria and Mesopotamia, and stopp'd not short, without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

The species brought by land-carriage were much better than those which came to Egypt by sea. *Arbutnot.*

3. Ground; surface of the place. Unusual.
Beneath his steele calque he felt the blow,
And roll'd, with limbs relax'd, along the land. *Pope.*

4. An estate real and immovable.
To forfeit all your goods, lands, and tenements,
Castles, and goods whatsoever, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shakespeare Henry VIII.*

He kept himself within the bounds of loyalty, and enjoy'd certain lands and towns in the borders of Polonia. *Knales.*

This man is freed from servile hands,
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall:
Lord of himself, though not of lands,
And having nothing, yet hath all. *Wotton.*

5. Nation; people.
These answers in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself divulg'd, the land believ'd. *Dryden.*

6. Urine. [plons, Saxon.] As
Probably this was a coarse expression in the cant strain, formerly in common use, but since laid aside and forgotten, which meant the taking away a man's life. For land or lant is an old word for urine, and to stop the common passages and functions of nature is to kill. *Hammer.*

You are abused, and by some putter on,
That will be dam'd for't; would I knew the villain,
I would land-damn him. *Shakespeare Winter Tale.*

TO LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set on shore.
You shall hear
The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed
In our not fearing Britain. *Shakespeare Cymbeline.*

I told him of the army that was landed;
He laugh'd at it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind,
Thy committed pledge restore,
And land him safely on the shore. *Dryden's Horace.*

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Another Typhis shall new seas explore,
Another Argo land the chiefs upon th' Iberian shore. *Dryden.*

TO LAND. *v. n.* To come to shore.
Let him land, *Shakespeare Hen. V.*

And solemnly see him set on to London.
Land ye not, none of you, and provide to be gone from this coast within sixteen days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

I land, with luckless omens; then adore
Their gods. *Dryden's Ensis.*

LAND-FORCES. *n. f.* [land and force.] Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land.
We behold in France the greatest land-forces that have ever been known under any christian prince. *Temple.*

LAND'ED. *adj.* [from land.] Having a fortune, not in money but in land.
A landless knight makes thee a landed squire. *Shakespeare.*

Men, whose living lieth together in one thire, are commonly counted greater landed than those whose livings are dispersed. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands while they had none, when they grew landed fell to crying up magna charta. *Temple.*

A house of commons must consist, for the most part, of landed men. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 20.*

LANDFALL. *n. f.* [land and fall.] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LANDFLOOD. *n. f.* [land and flood.] Inundation.
Apprehensions of the affections of Kent, and all other places, looked like a landflood, that might roll they knew not how far. *Clarendon.*

LANDHOLDER. *n. f.* [land and holder.] One whose fortune is in land.
Money, as necessary to trade, may be considered as in his hands that pays the labourer and landholder; and if this man want money, the manufacture is not made, and so the trade is lost. *Locke.*

LANDJOBBER. *n. f.* [land and job.] One who buys and sells lands for other men.
If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but his land-jobbers, or his inventor of new funds. *Swift's Directions to the Steward.*

LANDGRAVE. *n. f.* [land and grave, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

LANDING. *n. f.* [from land.] The top of stairs.

LANDING-PLACE. *n. f.* [from land.] The top of stairs.
Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair, open newel, and a fair landing-place at the top. *Bacon.*

The landing-place is the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, viz. the floor of the room you ascend upon. *Moxon.*

There is a stair-case that strangers are generally carried to see, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably well contrived. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

What the Romans called vestibulum was no part of the house, but the court and landing-place between it and the street. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

LANDLADY. *n. f.* [land and lady.]
1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.
2. The mistress of an inn.
If a soldier drinks his pint, and offers payment in Wood's halfpence, the landlady may be under some difficulty. *Swift.*

LANDLESS. [from land.] Without property; without fortune.
Young Fortinbras,
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landless resolute. *Shakespeare Hamlet.*

A landless knight hath made a landed squire. *Shakespeare.*

LANDLOCKED. *adj.* [land and lock.] Shut in, or inclosed with land.
There are few natural parts better landlocked, and closed on all sides, than this seems to have been. *Addison on Italy.*

LANDLOPER. *n. f.* [land and looper, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

LANDLORD. *n. f.* [land and lord.]
1. One who owns land or houses, and has tenants under him.
This regard shall be had, that in no place, under any landlord, there shall be many of them placed together, but dispersed. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The universal landlord. *Shakespeare Ant. and Cleopatra.*

It is a generous pleasure in a landlord, to love to see all his tenants look fat, sleek, and contented. *Clarissa.*

2. The master of an inn.
Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly landlord, who knew him by his whistle. *Addison.*

LANDMARK. *n. f.* [land and mark.] Any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of lands.
I th' midst, an altar, as the land-mark, stood,
Rustick, of grassy sod. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 432.*

Then land-marks limited to each his Right;
For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet if they have